

FORMAL REQUEST TO ESMA FOR TECHNICAL ADVICE ON POSSIBLE
DELEGATED ACTS CONCERNING THE AMENDED PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE
(2003/71/EC)

With this formal mandate to ESMA, the Commission seeks ESMA's technical advice on possible delegated acts concerning the amended Prospectus Directive (the "**Amended Directive**"). These delegated acts should be adopted in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

The Commission reserves the right to revise and/or supplement this formal mandate. The technical advice received on the basis of this mandate should not prejudice the Commission's final policy decision.

The mandate follows the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – Implementation of Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (the "**290 Communication**"),¹ the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a European Securities and Markets Authority (the "**ESMA Regulation**"),² and the Framework Agreement on Relations between the European Parliament and the European Commission (the "**Framework Agreement**").³

This request for technical advice will be made available on DG Internal Market's website once it has been sent to ESMA.

The formal mandate consists of three separate parts:

Part I

The formal mandate focuses on technical issues which follow from the Directive 2010/73/EU amending the Prospectus Directive (the "**Amending Directive**").⁴

- The Commission is under the obligation to adopt delegated acts by 1 July 2012 in relation to the format of the final terms to a base prospectus, to the format of the summary of the prospectus, and to the detailed content and specific form of the key information to be included in the summary (Article 5(5)).
- This part relates to the proportionate disclosure regime introduced for some preemptive offers of equity securities, offers by SMEs and issuers with reduced market capitalization, and offers of non-equity securities referred to in Article 1(2)(j) by credit institutions (Article 7(1)).
- It also focuses on the criteria to be applied in the assessment of the equivalence of a third country legal and supervisory framework (Articles 4(1)).

The legal bases for the delegated acts are Articles 4(1), 5(5), 7(1), 24a, 24b and 24c of the Amended Directive.

Part II

Moreover, in order to increase legal clarity and efficiency in the prospectus regime, the second part of the formal mandate covers possible additional delegated acts for technical adjustment and clarification of some existing Level 2 measures. The legal bases are Articles 7, 24a, 24b and 24c of the Amended Directive.

Part III

ESMA is also invited to assist the Commission in the preparation of a comparative table of the liability regimes applied by the Member States in relation to the Prospectus Directive.

¹ Communication of 9.12.2009. COM(2009) 673 final.

² Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/77/EC. OJ L331/84, 15.12.2010, p.84.

³ OJ L304/47, 20.11.2010, p.47.

⁴ Directive 2010/73/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 amending Directives 2003/71/EC on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading and 2004/109/EC on the harmonisation of transparency requirements in relation to information about issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market. OJ L327/1, 11.12.2010, p.1.

The European Parliament and the Council have been duly informed about this mandate.

After the delivery of the technical advice by ESMA, in accordance with the Declaration 39 on Article 290 TFEU, annexed to the Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference which adopted the Treaty of Lisbon, signed on 13 December 2007, the Commission will continue to consult experts appointed by the Member States in the preparation of possible delegated acts in the financial services area.

In accordance with point 15 of the Framework Agreement, the Commission will provide full information and documentation on its meetings with national experts within the framework of its work on the preparation and implementation of Union legislation, including soft law and delegated acts. Upon request by the Parliament, the Commission may also invite Parliament's experts to attend those meetings.

The powers of the Commission to adopt delegated acts are subject to Articles 24b and 24c of the Amended Directive. As soon as the Commission adopts a possible delegated act, the Commission will notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and the Council.

1. Context.

1.1 Scope.

On 23 September 2009, the Commission published its proposal for the revision of the Prospectus Directive. On 17 June 2010 the European Parliament adopted a common approach, which was also endorsed by the Council on 11 October 2010. The Amending Directive was published on 11 December 2010.

The Amending Directive has three main objectives: (i) increasing efficiency in the prospectus regime, (ii) reducing administrative burdens for companies when raising capital in the European securities markets, and (iii) enhancing investor protection.

As for Parts I and II of this formal mandate, these principles taken up by the Amended Directive needs now to be translated into delegated acts:

- Part I: The Commission is under the obligation to adopt delegated acts by 1 July 2012 in relation to the format of the final terms to a base prospectus, to the format of the summary of the prospectus, and to the detailed content and specific form of the key information to be included in the summary (Article 5(5)). This part relates also to the proportionate disclosure regime introduced for some preemptive offers of equity securities, offers by SMEs and issuers with reduced market capitalization, and offers of non-equity securities referred to in Article 1(2)(j) by credit institutions (Article 7(1)). It also focuses on the criteria to be applied in the assessment of the equivalence of a third country legal and supervisory framework (Article 4(1)).
- Part II: In order to increase legal clarity and efficiency in the prospectus regime, the second part of the mandate covers possible additional delegated acts reviewing some existing Level 2 measures.

Part III of the mandate invites ESMA to assist the Commission in the preparation of a comparative table of the liability regimes applied by the Member States in relation to the Prospectus Directive.

1.2 Principles that ESMA should take into account.

On the working approach, SMA is invited to take account of the following principles:

- It should take account of the principles set out in the de Larosière Report, the Lamfalussy Report and mentioned in the Stockholm Resolution of 23 March 2001.
- The high level of investor protection that is the guiding principle of the Prospectus Directive.
- The principle of proportionality: the technical advice should not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objective of the Amended Directive. It should be simple and avoid creating excessive administrative or procedural burdens for issuers, in particular SMEs, and the national competent authorities.
- ESMA should respond efficiently by providing comprehensive advice on all subject matters covered by Parts I and II of the mandate regarding the delegated powers included in the Amended Directive.
- While preparing its advice, ESMA should seek coherence within the regulatory framework of the Union.
- In accordance with the ESMA Regulation, ESMA should not feel confined in its reflection to elements that it considers should be addressed by the delegated acts but, if it finds it appropriate, it may indicate guidelines and recommendations that it believes should accompany the delegated acts to better ensure their effectiveness. Moreover, where relevant it may indicate how the delegated acts should relate to technical standards to be developed in areas where empowerments for technical standards are given by the legislative act.⁵
- ESMA will determine its own working methods, including the roles of ESMA staff or internal committees. Nevertheless, horizontal questions should be dealt with in such a way as to ensure coherence between different standards of work being carried out by ESMA.
- In accordance with the ESMA Regulation, ESMA is invited to widely consult market participants (practitioners, consumers and end-users) in an open and transparent manner. ESMA should provide advice which takes account of different opinions expressed by the market participants during their consultation. ESMA should provide a feed-back statement on the consultation justifying its choices vis-à-vis the main arguments raised during the consultation.
- The technical advice carried out should contain sufficient and detailed explanations for the assessment done, and be presented in an easily understandable language respecting current legal terminology used in the field of securities markets and company law at European level.

⁵ See Directive 2010/78/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 amending Directives 98/26/EC, 2002/87/EC, 2003/6/EC, 2003/41/EC, 2003/71/EC, 2004/39/EC, 2004/109/EC, 2005/60/EC, 2006/48/EC, 2006/49/EC and 2009/65/EC in respect of the powers of the European Supervisory Authority (European Banking Authority), the European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority) and the European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority). OJ L331/120, 15.12.2010, p.120.

- ESMA should provide sufficient factual data backing the analyses and gathered during its assessment. To meet the objectives of this mandate, it is important that the advice produced by ESMA makes maximum use of the data gathered and enables all stakeholders to understand the overall impact of the possible delegated acts.
- ESMA should provide comprehensive technical analysis on the subject matters described below covered by the delegated powers included in the relevant provision of the Amended Directive, in the corresponding recitals as well as in the relevant Commission's request included in this mandate.
- The technical advice given by ESMA to the Commission should not take the form of a legal text. However, ESMA should provide the Commission with an "articulated" text which means a clear and structured text, accompanied by sufficient and detailed explanations for the advice given, and which is presented in an easily understandable language respecting current terminology used in the field of securities markets in the Union.
- ESMA should address to the Commission any question they might have concerning the clarification on the text of the Amended Directive, which they should consider of relevance to the preparation of its technical advice.

2 Procedure.

The Commission would like to request the technical advice of ESMA on the content of the possible delegated acts to be adopted pursuant to the Amended Directive.

The mandate follows the agreement on implementing the Lamfalussy recommendations reached with the European Parliament on 5 February 2002, the 290 Communication, the ESMA Regulation, and the Framework Agreement.

According to Article 19 of the ESMA Regulation, ESMA should serve as an independent advisory body to the Commission, and may, upon a request from the Commission or on its own initiative provide opinions to the Commission on all issues related to its area of competence. Moreover, according to Article 6(1)(g) of the ESMA Regulation, ESMA shall take over, as appropriate, all existing and ongoing tasks from CESR.⁶

The Commission reserves the right to revise and/or supplement this formal mandate. The technical advice received on the basis of this mandate should not prejudice the Commission's final decision.

In accordance with the Declaration 39 on Article 290 TFEU, annexed to the Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference which adopted the Treaty of Lisbon, signed on 13 December 2007, and in accordance with the established practice, the Commission will continue to consult experts appointed by the Member States in the preparation of the delegated acts relating to the Prospectus Directive.

Moreover, in accordance with point 15 of the Framework Agreement, the Commission will provide full information and documentation on its meetings with national experts within the framework of its work on the preparation and implementation of Union legislation, including

⁶ Commission Decision 2009/77/EC of 23 January 2009 establishing the Committee of European Securities Regulators, OJ L25, 29.1.2009, p.18.

soft law and delegated acts. Upon request by the Parliament, the Commission may also invite Parliament's experts to attend those meetings.

The Commission has duly informed the European Parliament and the Council about this mandate. As soon as the Commission adopts possible delegated acts, it will notify them simultaneously to the European Parliament and the Council.

3 ESMA is invited to provide technical advice on the following issues:

3.1 Format of the final terms to the base prospectus (Article 5(5)).

When the final terms of an offer are not included in either the base prospectus or a supplement, Article 5(4) of the Amended Directive clarifies that the final terms must not be used to supplement the base prospectus but they must contain only information relating to the securities note which is specific to the issue and which can be determined only at the time of the individual issue.

Such information should, for example, include the international securities identification number, the currency, the issue price and date, the maturity date, any coupon, the exercise date, the exercise price, the redemption price and other terms not known at the time of drawing up the prospectus. Instead, any new information capable of affecting the assessment of the issuer and the securities must be included in the supplement to the prospectus.

- ESMA is invited to develop the possible format of the final terms as a separated document and provide technical advice on possible schedules and building blocks for the final terms to the base prospectus while at the same time preserving the flexibility of the base prospectus regime.
- It should clarify what new information, capable of affecting the assessment of the issuer and the securities should be included in a supplement to the base prospectus rather than in the final terms.
- It should specify the disclosure requirements of the securities note the final terms should contain and what information can be considered specific to the issue and can be determined only at the time of the individual issue. Such information might, for example, include the international securities identification number, the issue price and date, the date of maturity, any coupon, the exercise date, the exercise price, the redemption price and other terms not known at the time of drawing up the prospectus.
- When the final terms are presented in the form of a separate document containing only the final terms, in order to fulfill the obligation to provide key information in the summary document also under the base prospectus regime, ESMA is also invited to specifically define the mechanism and the procedure according to which issuers should combine the summary of a base prospectus with relevant parts of its final terms in a way that is easily accessible to investors. In such cases no subsequent approval of the summary and the final terms should be required.

3.2 Format of the summary of the prospectus and detailed content and specific form of the key information to be included in the summary (Article 5(5)).

The co-legislators have clarified in the Amended Directive the fundamental objectives and guiding principles of the summary document and the key information to be provided in the summary of the prospectus. This is an essential part of the Commission's drive to improve the effectiveness of disclosures and to increase investors' confidence in the financial markets.

In the prospectus regime, the summary of the prospectus is a key source of information for retail investors. It is a self-contained part of the prospectus and should be short, simple, clear and easy for targeted investors to understand. For this reason, it should focus on key information that investors need in order to be able to decide which offers and admissions of securities to consider further.

The format and the content of the summary should provide, in conjunction with the prospectus, appropriate information about the essential characteristics and the risks of the issuer, guarantor and the securities that are being offered or admitted to trading on a regulated market. A common format should facilitate comparability among summaries of similar products by ensuring that equivalent information always appears in the same position in the summaries.

ESMA is encouraged to reflect on possible ways to assist the persons responsible for drawing up the summary of the prospectus in practically achieving the fundamental objectives and observing the guiding principles as set by the co-legislators.

ESMA is invited to advise the Commission on possible schedules and building blocks of the summary document. It should develop common formats of the summary document and its key information in order to facilitate comparability among summaries of similar products and to ensure that equivalent information always appears in the same position in the summary document.

In relation to the content of the summary document, ESMA is invited to reflect on a detailed and exhaustive description of the essential and appropriately structured key information to be provided to investors as generally defined in Article 2(1)(s) of the Amended Directive. In particular, the summary document should contain:

- An introduction stating the purpose of the summary document.
- A short description of the essential characteristics of the issuer and any guarantor, including the assets, liabilities and financial position. This section should briefly and clearly summarize at least the "Information about the issuer" and the guarantor, the "Business overview," and the "Financial information concerning assets and liabilities, financial position, and profits and losses," as described in the Regulation (EC) 809/2004 (the "**Prospectus Regulation**").⁷
- A short description of the essential characteristics of the security, including any rights attaching to the securities. This section should briefly and clearly summarize at least the "Information concerning the securities," the items of "Terms and the conditions of the offer" relevant to the security, the nature and scope of the guarantee, the "Admission to trading and dealing arrangements," as described in the Prospectus Regulation.

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Commission Regulation (EC) 809/2004 of 29 April 2004. OJ L215, 16.6.2004, p.3.

- A short description of the risks involved in investing in the securities such as factors that are specific to the issuer, the guarantor and their industry, which can affect their ability to fulfill their obligations, and factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the inherent and market risks associated with an investment in the securities.
- A short description of the offer. This section should briefly and clearly summarize the relevant items of the "Terms and the conditions of the offer," the "Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds," as described in the Prospectus Regulation, including the estimate of the total expenses of the issue and any selling restrictions.

ESMA may reflect on possible schedules and building blocks to this proposed outline. The disclosure requirements should take into account the typical main features of the different types of issuers, guarantors and securities. They should also be adapted to the characteristics of the base prospectus.

ESMA, when delivering its advice in respect of the possible content and format of the summary including key information, should also take into account the objectives of the Communication on Packaged Retail Investment Products (PRIPs) and the work undertaken under this initiative.⁸ In particular, in relation to PRIPs within the scope of the Prospectus Directive, the summary should take into account eventually the "key investor information" as developed under the PRIPs initiative in order to avoid any duplication of disclosure requirements and thus any additional costs and liability for PRIPs' offerors.

3.3 Proportionate disclosure regime (Article 7).

Without prejudice to investor protection, the co-legislators have agreed to introduce in Article 7 of the Amended Directive the principle of a proportionate disclosure regime for the following types of offers:

- Offers of shares by companies whose shares of the same class are admitted to trading on a regulated market or a multilateral trading facility, which are subject to appropriate disclosure requirements and rules on market abuse, provided that the issuer has not disapplied the statutory pre-emption rights;
- Offers by SMEs, by issuers with reduced market capitalization, and by credit institutions issuing non-equity securities referred to in Article 1(2)(j) of the Prospectus Directive within the scope of the Directive.

Such proportionate disclosure regime aims at improving the efficiency of the Union's securities markets and reducing the administrative costs of issuers when raising capital. It should strike a balance between the need to improve investor protection and the amount of information already disclosed to the markets and the size of the issuers.

- ESMA is invited to deliver its advice on the possible adaptation of the specific information requirements of Article 7 of the Prospectus Directive to the above-mentioned types of offers. In particular, ESMA should identify and select the disclosure requirements, as currently specified in the Prospectus Regulation, which are necessary to these types of offers taking into account a high level of investor protection, the amount of information already disclosed

⁸ SEC (2009) 1223 of September 23, 2009, p. 4.

to the markets and the size of the issuers. ESMA should develop specific draft annexes in this respect.

- In relation to preemptive offers of equity securities, ESMA is invited to identify items which could possibly be considered redundant in annexes I and III to the Prospectus Regulation considering that shares of the same class are already admitted to trading on a regulated market or a multilateral trading facility (subject to appropriate disclosure requirements and rules on market abuse) and therefore a certain amount of information is already available to the investors and the financial markets.
- In relation to issues by credit institutions issuing non-equity securities referred to in Article 1(2)(j) of the Prospectus Directive which decided to opt into the regime of the Prospectus Directive, ESMA should advise the Commission on what information could be omitted from annexes XI and V of the Prospectus Regulation. ESMA should consider that these issuers are authorized and regulated to operate in the financial markets and that a proper balance should be sought so that the disclosure requirements are not excessively burdensome compared to the amount raised (EUR 75 000 000).
- Concerning SMEs and companies with reduced market capitalisation, ESMA is invited to advise the Commission on a possible annex containing the minimum information to be disclosed in the registration document for SMEs and companies with reduced market capitalisation. Considering their size, the amount raised and, where appropriate, their shorter track record, ESMA is invited to identify the information which could be omitted from the registration document applicable to other issuers.

3.4 Equivalence of third-country financial markets (Article 4(1)).

The Amending Directive extends the exemption in Article 4(1)(e) of the Prospectus Directive to employee share schemes of companies established outside the European Union whose securities are admitted to trading on a third-country market provided that:

- adequate information, including the document containing information on the number and nature of the securities and the reasons for and details of the offer, is available in a language customary in the sphere of international finance; and
- the Commission adopt an equivalence decision stating whether the regulatory (legal and supervisory) framework of that third country ensures that that market is authorized in that third-country, it complies with legally binding requirements which are, for the purpose of the application of this exemption, equivalent to the requirements resulting from the Market Abuse Directive,⁹ from Title III of the MiFID,¹⁰ and from the Transparency Directive,¹¹ and it is subject to effective supervision and enforcement in that third country.

The Commission should adopt such equivalence decision in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 24(2) of the Prospectus Directive upon assessment and request of the

⁹ Directive 2003/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on insider dealing and market manipulation (market abuse). OJ L 96, 12.4.2003, p.16.

¹⁰ Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments. OJ L 145, 30.4.2004, p.1.

¹¹ Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 on the harmonization of transparency requirements in relation to information about issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market. OJ L 390, 31.12.2004, p.38.

competent authority of a Member State which should indicate why it considers that the legal and supervisory framework of the third country concerned is to be considered equivalent, and should provide relevant information to this end.

Definition of equivalence

The Market Abuse Directive, the Transparency Directive and the MiFID have set up a strict legal and supervisory framework in the Union, which should be preserved by all actors and market participants in order to underpin confidence in the financial markets.

Given the objectives of the Market Abuse Directive, the Transparency Directive and the MiFID, it is appropriate that equivalence should be defined by reference respectively to the ability of a third-country regulatory framework to ensure a similar integrity of its financial markets, to the ability of investors to make similar informed assessment of the financial situation of issuers with securities admitted to trading on those financial markets, and to the ability of that third-country regulatory framework to ensure that those markets are subject to similar authorization, supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis.

Therefore in the assessment in the request by the competent authority of a Member State whether a third-country financial market comply with legally binding requirements which are equivalent to the requirements resulting from the Market Abuse Directive, the Transparency Directive and the MiFID and whether it are subject to effective supervision and enforcement in that third country, the priority should lie in assuring that investors would benefit from similar protections in terms of market integrity and transparency.

The global and holistic assessment of the third-country regulatory framework should be based on its entirety and carried out from a technical point of view. The regulatory framework of the third country must include mandatory and not voluntary requirements. The assessment should focus on the differences between the regulatory regime established at the EU level and the third-country regulatory framework. It should evaluate the material importance of such differences. In doing so it should focus on technical criteria and not take into account any considerations of political nature.

Elements of the equivalence assessment

The third subparagraph in Article 4(1) of the Amended Directive set the minimum criteria for the assessment of such equivalence. A third-country legal and supervisory framework may be considered equivalent where that framework fulfills at least the following conditions:

- the markets are subject to authorization and to effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis;
- the markets have clear and transparent rules regarding admission of securities to trading so that such securities are capable of being traded in a fair, orderly and efficient manner, and are freely negotiable;
- security issuers are subject to periodic and ongoing information requirements ensuring a high level of investor protection; and
- market transparency and integrity are ensured by the prevention of market abuse in the form of insider dealing and market manipulation.

The fourth subparagraph in Article 4(1) empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts in order to specify those criteria or to add further ones to be applied in the assessment of the equivalence.

ESMA is invited to specify the abovementioned criteria and to reflect on the possibility of adding further ones to be applied in the assessment of the equivalence by the requesting competent authority of a Member States.

An indicative description of the regulatory principles, which need to be respected by the to be assessed third-country regulatory framework and which need be considered in the assessment and request by the competent authority of a Member State for an equivalence decision by the Commission, should include the following:

Measures to ensure market integrity

- The third country regulatory regime provides for a prohibition of insider dealing and market manipulation and for an obligation to disclose inside information similar to Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 of the Market Abuse Directive.

Measure to ensure market transparency and investor protection

- The third-country regulatory regime provides for disclosure requirements for the admission of the securities to trading on that third-country financial market similar to the minimum information of Articles 5 and 7 of the Prospectus Directive.
- The third-country regulatory regime provides for transparency requirements about issuers with securities admitted to trading on that third-country financial market similar to the periodic information requirements of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Transparency Directive and to the ongoing information requirements, relating to major holdings and for holders of those securities, of Chapter III of the Transparency Directive.
- The third-country regulatory regime ensures that its markets are subject to authorization and to effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis; and that the markets have clear and transparent rules regarding admission of securities (equity and non-equity) to trading so that such securities are capable of being traded in a fair, orderly and efficient manner, and are freely negotiable. The requirements of the third-country regulatory regime should be similar to those in Articles 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 of MiFID.
- The third-country regulatory regime ensures effective supervision and enforcement taking into consideration the legal and institutional setting in which the third-country supervisory authority operates as well as of its supervisory program and operational ability to ensure effective compliance. A cooperation framework between the third-country supervisory authority and the requesting competent authority or ESMA should be in place.

ESMA is also invited to take into consideration and ensure consistency with the ongoing reviews of the Market Abuse Directive, the Transparency Directive, and the MiFID.

3.5 The consent to use a prospectus in a retail cascade (Articles 3 and 7).

According to the Amending Directive, a valid prospectus, drawn up by the issuer or the person responsible for drawing up the prospectus and available to the public at the time of the

final placement of securities through financial intermediaries or in any subsequent resale of securities, provides sufficient information for investors to make informed investment decisions. Therefore, financial intermediaries placing or subsequently reselling the securities should be entitled to rely upon the initial prospectus published by the issuer or the person responsible for drawing up the prospectus as long as this is valid and duly supplemented in accordance with Articles 9 and 16 of the Prospectus Directive and the issuer or the person responsible for drawing up the prospectus consents to its use.

The issuer or the person responsible for drawing up the prospectus should be able to attach conditions to his or her consent. The consent, including any conditions attached to it, should be given in a written agreement between the parties involved enabling assessment by relevant parties of whether the resale or final placement of securities complies with the agreement.

- ESMA is invited to advise the Commission on the possible format and modalities according to which the consent, including the conditions attached thereto, to use the initial prospectus by financial intermediaries placing or subsequently reselling the securities should be disclosed to the relevant parties. The consent, including any conditions attached thereto, should be given in a written agreement between the parties involved enabling assessment by relevant parties of whether the resale or final placement of securities complies with the agreement.
- The advice should focus on the duration of the consent, what conditions should be attached, the clarification on the respective liabilities of the issuer or the person responsible for drawing up the initial prospectus consenting to its use and the financial intermediaries placing or subsequently reselling the securities entitled to rely upon the initial prospectus, what resale or final placement of securities can be considered compliant with the written agreement.

4 Review of the provisions of the Prospectus Regulation (Articles 5 and 7).

Six years after the entry into force of the Prospectus Regulation, in consideration of the technical developments on the financial markets in the Union, the amendments to the Prospectus Directive, and the objectives of increasing legal clarity and efficiency in the prospectus regime, the Commission takes the opportunity of this mandate to ESMA to consider some technical adjustment and clarification to a number of requirements of the Prospectus Regulation.

ESMA is invited to reflect and advise the Commission on the possible technical adjustment and clarification of the following disclosure requirements of the Prospectus Regulation:

- Information on taxes on income from securities withheld at source (Items 4.11 of Annex III, 4.14 of Annex V, 27.11 and 28.11 of Annex X, and 4.1.14 of Annex XII). The Prospectus Regulation requires the disclosure in the prospectus of information on taxes from securities withheld at source. Does ESMA consider necessary to clarify that this only refers to information on any amount withheld at source by the issuer or by any agent appointed by it, because otherwise it would be impossible for the issuer to identify those custodians or agents in the payment chain not appointed by it?
- Information relating to an underlying index (Item 4.2.2 of Annex XII). The Prospectus Regulation requires the inclusion in the prospectus of a description of the index if it is composed by the issuer. However, if the index is not composed by the issuer, where

information about the index can be obtained. ESMA is invited to consider the effects of allowing both the index owner and the others just to indicate where information on the index can be found? Would such a solution be applicable also in Item 2.10 of Annex XV?

- Profit forecasts or estimates (Items 13.2 of Annexes I and X, 9.2 of Annex IV, and 8.2 of Annex XI) should be currently accompanied by a report prepared by independent accountants or auditors stating that in the opinion of the independent accountants or auditors the forecast or estimate has been properly compiled on the basis stated and that the basis of accounting used for the profit forecast or estimate is consistent with the accounting policies of the issuer. ESMA is invited to consider the effects of repealing such requirement given that market announcements are usually issued in advance of the related financial results being finalized?
- Audited historical financial information (Items 20.1 of Annexes I and XI). In order to avoid any unnecessary costs for the issuers, ESMA is invited assess the effects of a possible reduction to the latest two financial years for the coverage of the audited historical financial information, while keeping the requirement of the latest three financial years only in case of an initial public offer.

5. Comparative table of the liability regimes applied by the Member States in relation to the Prospectus Directive.

Given the divergences among the liability regimes of the Member States in the application of the prospectus regime, the co-legislators have asked the Commission to prepare a comparative table in order to identify and monitor the different arrangements in the Member States.

- ESMA is invited to assist the Commission in compiling this comparative table. ESMA is invited to provide a complete and coherent set of information comparing the civil, administrative and government liability, criminal liability and sanctions applied in each Member State.

6. Indicative timetable.

This mandate takes into consideration that ESMA needs enough time to prepare its technical advice and that the Commission needs to adopt the delegated acts according to Article 290 of the TFEU. The powers of the Commission to adopt delegated acts are subject to Articles 24b and 24c of the Amended Directive.

In particular, the Commission is under the obligation to adopt delegated acts by 1 July 2012 in relation to the format of the final terms to a base prospectus, to the format of the summary of the prospectus, and to the detailed content and specific form of the key information to be included in the summary (Article 5(5) of the Amended Directive). Therefore it is of outmost importance to start working on these measures as soon as possible.

The deadline set to ESMA to deliver the technical advice is **30 September 2011** at least with regard to the questions raised in sections 3.1 and 3.2. The establishment of the deadline is based on the following timetable.

Deadline	Action
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31 December 2010	Entry into force of the Amending Directive (20 days after publication in the Official Journal of the European Union – 11 December 2010).
January 2010	Submission by the Commission of the formal mandate to ESMA.
30 September 2011	ESMA provides its technical advice.
October – December 2011	<p><i>Preparation of the delegated acts:</i> In the preparation of the delegated acts, the Commission will consult with experts appointed by the Member States within the European Securities Committee.</p> <p>The Commission will provide the European Parliament with full information and documentation on those meetings. If so requested by Parliament, the Commission may also invite Parliament's experts to attend those meetings.</p>
End of December 2011	<i>Adoption of the delegated acts:</i> Formal adoption by the Commission of the delegated acts and notification to the European Parliament and the Council.
March 2012 or June 2012	End of the objection period for the European Parliament and the Council (three months + three months).
1 July 2012	End of the transposition period for the Amending Directive (18 months after the entry into force of the Amending Directive).